

when * * * famous salve was recommended, drawing out all the poison and making a complete cure * * * 6 years old, daughter of * * * who was badly burned by fire. The burn was over twelve inches long and eight inches wide and very deep. For six weeks Lizzie was unable to raise her limb from her stomach. It seemed to be set as she lay in this position so long. Five weeks from the day * * * started to use * * * salve on his daughter she was completely cured. I had blood poison in my thumb twice, and I used nothing but * * * Then my little girl scalded both her limbs, and we again called. * * * My mother had carbuncles which doctors lanced; she had no relief until using * * *. They immediately began to heal, and in a short time she was entirely well. * * * advise anyone suffering from any kind of sores and soreness to use * * * immediately. * * * who was covered all over the head, face, body and limbs with the most terrible kind of sores and unbearable itching for over two years. The parents tried every remedy possible, and best physicians, but got no relief until they used * * * had the skin and flesh burnt completely off her hand and arm from gasoline fire but * * * was used and completely cured her. * * * had 14 abscesses on hip and legs for 4 years. Operated on many times at best hospitals. Unable to stand alone or sleep until he used * * * which gave him immediate relief and completely cured him."

On February 28, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18045. Misbranding of Resor-Bisnol. U. S. v. Thirty 1-Ounce Bottles, et al., of Resor-Bisnol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25882. I. S. No. 12088. S. No. 4027.)

Examination of a drug product known as Resor-Bisnol, from the shipment herein described having shown that the label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On or about February 16, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty 1-ounce bottles, two 4-ounce bottles, and two half-pound bottles of Resor-Bisnol remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Burrough Bros. Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped from Baltimore, Md., in part on January 3, 1930, and in part on January 28, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of resorcin, a bismuth compound, beta-naphthol, salicylic acid, and gallic acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Gastro-Intestinal Antiseptic, * * * Antidiarrhoeal * * * Dose * * * Acute Diarrhoeas * * * Intestinal Dyspepsia, etc., * * * For Children in Acute Diarrhoeas * * * Indicated in Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Gastro-Intestinal Fermentation * * * Nausea and Persistent Vomiting, Pyrosis, Castralgia, Enterocolitis, Cholera Infantum, Intestinal disturbances of Typhoid and Tuberculosis, Ulcer of Stomach, Bacillary and Choleric diarrhoea, and all Catarrhal and Inflammatory conditions of Gastro-Intestinal tract. Especially valuable in Dysentery and Diarrhoea."

On March 24, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18046. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. One Hundred 1-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released to Federal Government. (F. & D. No. 25891. I. S. No. 27851. S. No. 4151.)

Samples of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On February 11, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the American Solvents & Chemical Corporation, Albany, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Albany, N. Y., on or about October 27, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether U. S. P.," was false and misleading.

On February 28, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the Federal Coordinating Service.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18047. Misbranding of white pine and tar compound. U. S. v. 72 Bottles of White Pine and Tar Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25886. I. S. No. 5746. S. No. 4132.)

Examination of a drug product, known as white pine and tar compound, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton and bottle labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico.

On February 13, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 bottles of white pine and tar compound, alleging that the article had been shipped by Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., on or about January 3, 1931, to Aguadilla, P. R., and that it was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by Jose Ferrari, Aguadilla, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, antimony and potassium tartrate, pine tar, extracts of plant drugs, chloroform, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels of the product, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Coughs * * * Hoarseness, Bronchitis and certain minor Pulmonary Affections;" (carton, translation from Spanish portion of label) "For the alleviation of Cough, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and other irritations of the throat and respiratory tract;" (bottle label, practically all in Spanish) "For Cough, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and other irritations of the Throat and Respiratory Tract."

On March 7, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18048. Misbranding of Neutrone "99," U. S. v. 10 Bottles, Large Size, et al., of Neutrone "99." Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25968. I. S. Nos. 28143, 28144. S. No. 4219.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Neutrone "99," from the shipments herein described having shown that it contained drugs which might impair the stomach; that it contained less alcohol than declared on the label; and that the package label, wrapper, and inclosed circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On February 28, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 large-sized bottles and 22 small-sized bottles of Neutrone "99" at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the